

neath and bicolored seeds. O. minor Vogel has clearly different nervature from O. bahiensis, tomentose fruits, and bicolored seeds.

A NEW VARIETY OF CHRYSOPHYLLUM AURATUM MIQ.

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The Sapotaceae, more so than other families of plants, often evince morphological characters or trends which seem to suggest almost contradictory criteria. On the one hand, small structural differences may indicate specific distinctions, and on the other hand, conspicuous characters may signify only variation or merely a varietal distinction. Some species of not too close affinity, or even different genera, simulate each other, so to make identification from incomplete material hazardous. As an example of a feature which is generally unreliable can be counted foliage indumentum, the customarily deciduous habit of which is well known. There are many instances of variation in number of flower parts and in cells of the ovary, sometimes even on the same branch. Yet it should be kept in mind that every character is sometimes diagnostic, and, as to the rest of the plant kingdom, there is no infallible rule. As a general rule, the character of pubescence on the corolla is reliable, but, as can be seen from the variety described below, it may be of less than specific importance.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM AURATUM var. GLABRIFLORUM Monachino, var. nov.

A varietate typica corolla extus glabra vel sparse strigosa recedit.

Branchlets lightly verrucose; petioles 7--18 mm. long, blades 5.5--16 cm. long, 3.2--7.8 cm. broad, closely rufous-sericeous beneath, the principal lateral nerves arcuate, well-spaced, ca. 13 pairs; pedicels ca. 5--6 mm. long; sepals orbicular-ovate, ca. 1.7 cm. long, sericeous outside, glabrous within; corolla-tube 3.3--3.7 mm. long, glabrous or very sparsely strigose outside near summit, corolla-lobes 1--1.4 mm. long; ovary sericeous; stigma-lobules 5.

Type: W. H. Camp No. E 3837, Ecuador, junction of the provinces of Guayas, Cañar, Chimborazo, and Bolívar, foothills of the western cordillera near the village of Bucay, 1000--1200 feet elevation; June 8--15, 1945; forest tree, 12 m., with milky sap, leaves deep green, nitid above, pale yellow green beneath, calyx reddish, corolla pale greenish yellow. (Deposited in the New York Botanical Garden).

C. auratum var. majus Miquel has typically strigose corollas, and the varieties acutifolium and obtusifolium of C. sericeum (placed in the synonymy of C. auratum by Cronquist) were distinguished by Miquel on the basis of leaf characters.

In the key to the South American species of Chrysophyllum in Cronquist's revision (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 73: 289. 1946) the present variety, having a glabrous corolla, falls erroneously to C. parvulum Pittier. It is readily separated from the latter by its clearly arcuate lateral nerves, larger leaves, and more persistent pubescence on the lower surface of the leaves. However, good distinguishing characters are lacking; but this is generally true in the whole typical section of the genus, the species of which are very closely connected.

A NEW COMBINATION IN SCHINDLERIA

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SCHINDLERIA DENSIFLORA (Kuntze) Monachino, comb. nov.

Rivina densiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3 (3): 268. 1898.

Only six species have hitherto been proposed in Schindleria, as follows: S. glabra H. Walter, from Peru, described in 1906; S. mollis H. Walter, Bolivia, 1909; S. racemosa (Britt. ex Rusby) H. Walter, based on Villamilla racemosa Britton ex Rusby in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club (1895) 4: 251, Bolivia; S. rivinoides (Rusby) H. Walter, based on Villamilla rivinoides Rusby (error for rivinoides), Bolivia, 1907; S. rosea H. Walter, Bolivia, 1909; S. Weberbaueri O. C. Schmidt, Peru, 1923.

Schindleria rivinoides H. Walter, with Villamilla rivinoides Rusby in synonymy, was first published in 1906, but the name was based on a cheironym: "Villamilla rivinoides Rusby! Exsicc. Boliv. Bang. no. 1292, 2607." Likewise, S. rosea, with V. rosea in synonymy. In the latter case, "Villamilla rosea" was never published by Rusby. The name appeared merely on the label of the herbarium sheet Bang 1292, and the specific part of this name was subsequently changed (probably in Rusby's own hand) to "rosea-oenia (Lem.) Rusby". The combination Villamilla rosea-oenia (Lem.) Rusby, based on Ladenbergia rosea-aenea Lem. (not Ladenbergia rosea-oenia, as spelled by Rusby), 1869, was published in 1896. The specimen Bang 1292, however, is a Schindleria, whereas Lemaire's species is Trichostigma peruvia-